

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

NUMBER 507.]

WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1797.

[VOLUME X.]

EXINGTON:—Printed [on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS] by J. BRADFORD, on Main street: where Subscriptions, at Twenty-One Shillings Per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully received; and Printing in general executed in a neat and correct manner.

CHEAP LANDS

The Subscribers purpose filling the following Tracts, viz.

FIVE hundred acres, part of that noted tract called Floyd's Woodstock tract, within eight miles of Lexington and seven from the Kentucky river; in the center of which is a never failing spring.

An undivided moiety of two thousand acres, first rate, situate on the waters of Bulliken creek, within five miles of Shelbyville—it is well watered, and the main road from Louisville to Shelbyville runs through it.

We will sell the above property VERY LOW, as we are in want of money, and will give a good and sufficient title.

ABJAH & JOHN W. HUNT.

FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of LAND, the property of Capt. Thomas Bedford, (to wit.)

8000 Acres on the waters of State and Flat creeks, near the Iron Works, entered and patented in the name of William Davis. Also

1000 acres on the north fork of Licking, in Madison county, half of Samuel Henry's 2000 acre survey. And

500 acres, Nelson county, on Allers's creek, in the name of John Penberton.

The above lands will be sold low for cash, or exchanged on advantageous terms for Military lands on Green river, or for good lands, conveniently situated in the Cumberland country. The purchaser will apply to the subscriber, living in Scott county.

Wm. HENRY, Agent.

For said Bedford.

August 3, 1796.

FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION OF

First qualified Land.

CONTAINING three hundred and thirty acres, on main Elkhorn, four miles from the mouth thereof, where it empties into the Kentucky river, and six miles from Frankfort; the land is level and lies exceeding well for farming and meadow; there is thirty-five acres cleared and under good fence, several very good cabins, a good spring and a valuable mill seat, likewise abundance of excellent timber of different kinds, and the range extends to any in the district—a good title will be given by the subscriber, living on the premises in Franklin county.

JOS. FENWICK.

July 22, 1796.

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT FOR MAN AND HORSE, On Main street, next door to Doctor Downing's, By WILLIAM ALLEN.

DOCTOR DUHAMEL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has lately began to practise Physic, at Millerburg and its neighbourhood, and that he proposes to continue with zeal and attention, and on moderate terms.

Robert & Andrew Porter,

HAVE JUST IMPORTED FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND ARE NOW OPENING

In the Brick House lately occupied by Messrs. John & Samuel Douthett, next door to Mr. Stewart's Printing Office,

A large and general Assortment of

DRY GOODS, CHINA, GLASS, IRONMONGERY, DRY and QUEENS WARE, SADDLERY, and NAILS of all sizes. BOOKS, and STATIONARY.

Which they will sell at a low price for Cash, or Country Produce suitable for the New Orleans Market.

Lexington, Feb. 18, 1797.

JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening by

Peter January, Junr.

At the Brick Store, directly opposite the Court House,

A NEAT, complete and well chosen Assortment of MERCHANDISE, perfectly adapted to the present and approaching season, which he offers for sale on very reduced terms.

Lexington, February 25.

DANCING.

R. DEVENPORT,

TAKES this method of informing the inhabitants of Lexington and its environs, that he intends opening a SCHOOL at Mr. J. Bradford's, on Friday the 24th instant, where he intends to teach Dancing in all its branches, on the most improved plan. He will introduce a variety of Reels which have never been taught in schools. By his experience and attention, he hopes to merit the approbation of those who shall encourage his undertaking.

Lexington, March 15.

TO BE RENTED,

In the Town of MILFORD, Madison Court House,

A HOUSE and LOT, the most convenient of any in said Town for a Public House, with Stables &c. for one year, or a longer time. For terms apply to Benjamin Holladay, living near Milford.

SAMUEL ESTILL.

Nov. 7.

For Sale,

Three Hundred Acres of First Rate

LAND,

Lying on Strode's fork of Licking, in Bourbon county, with upwards of one hundred acres cleared and under good fence; with an apple and peach orchard; good dwelling house and barn—I will either sell said land, or exchange it for land lying on the North West side of the Ohio, on the waters of Sciota, Ohio, or Brush creek. For further particulars apply to the owner, living on the premises.

HUGH EVANS.

18 SOLD OFF.

THE subscriber having disposed of his goods by wholesale, requests those indebted to him, either by bond, note, or book account, to make payment before the 15th of February next. Those who neglect may expect their accounts to be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

He has several tracts of LAND, of 200 acres each, on the fourth side of Green river; which he will dispose of on low terms for Cash—or he will receive in payment a Negro Woman of good character, who understands plain cooking, washing &c.

A complete assortment of CASTINGS of superior quality, will be kept at his old store house.

JAMES MORRISON.

Lexington, January 16.

WANTED. To purchase continental bounty warrants, lately known by the name of Knox's warrants. Those persons who were on the continental establishment, and served during the war with Britain, may hear of forwarding to their advantage, by applying to the subscriber.

J. M.

10 Wanted Immediately,

AN Honest, Industrious OVERSEER,

who understands the management of negroes. Also an APPRENTICE to the Tanning business.

LEWIS CASTLEMAN.

Cash and Merchandize

WILL BE GIVEN FOR SOUND YOUNG

3 HORSES,

WORTH front twenty to sixty pounds each, by the subscribers, who will commence purchasing at their store in Lexington, on Monday the thirteenth instant (it being court day) and continue until the Friday following; and at James Edwards and Co's store in Danville, on Monday the twentieth, and continue until the Saturday following; after which they will return to Lexington, and continue purchasing until the fifteenth of April.

A. & J. W. HUNT.

March 6, 1797.

5 A NEW STORE.

IHAVE just received into my care in the brick house, lately occupied by Mr. William Kelly in Bourbon, a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Groceries and Queen's Ware; which I am authorized to sell upon the lowest terms for Cash, well cleaned Hemp, Wheat, Rye, Tobacco, raw Hides, Furs, full proof Whiskey, Salt, Sugar, and good flour in barrels; for which said articles of produce, a generous price will be given. I have also Iron and Nails left in my hands, to be sold for Cash. A few good Horses under seven years old, will be wanted.

AMOS EDWARDS.

Bourbon, March, 1797.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Clear creek, Woodford county, one brown mare three years old, 14 and a half hands high, a star in her forehead, no brand perceivable, valued at 15

MOSES CREMER.

December 13 1796.

63 GEORGE ADAMS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened Tavern, in that commodious house on Main street the third door below Cross street; where those who please to favor him with their custom, shall meet with every possible attention.

47 For Sale,

SIX THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,

ENTERED for Maj. John Molby, dec. and patented in the name of Littleberry Molby, by their act of said John Molby; lying on main Licking, being part of ten thousand acres, beginning at one hundred poles above the mouth of a creek that runs into main Licking on the north east side, about four miles below the fourth fork of Licking, and extending down Licking in ten furlongs.—It is unnecessary to describe the land, as the purchaser will be disposed to make the necessary enquiries previous to his making any proposal.—The title is supported by those who have carefully examined it to be unquestionable.—Upon paying part of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the balance.

James Brown, Atto. in fact

For Littleberry Molby, junr.

Lexington, June 13, 1796.

N. B. I will also dispose of any other Lands in Kentucky claimed by said Molby.

45 ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the late partnership of IRWIN & BRYSON, are requested to pay their accounts or notes to THOMAS IRWIN or JOHN A. BRYSON, who only can give discharge.

One month's indulgence will be given.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

LAND

IN THIS STATE—

13 5000 acres on the waters of

Rough creek, which empties into Green river.

4000 acres on Cumberland road, near Pottinger's station.

1000 acres in the big bend of Green river, ten miles above Barnett's station.

1600 acres near Severn's valley, on the waters of Salt river.

3000 acres in Shelby county, joining Leatherman's settlement.

400 acres on main Elkhorn, six miles from Frankfort, 45 acres cleared.

Also,

200 acres of an Illinois grant, opposite the Falls of Ohio.

And a large body of Land in the big bend of Tennessee river.

This will inform those who incline to purchase, that I have lately returned from exploring most of the above mentioned lands, particularly that on Tennessee—and find it to be a body of soil, timber, water and range, superior to any I have ever seen. The above mentioned tract on Elkhorn, will be either sold or rented.—For terms apply to the subscriber in Lexington.

BENJ. S. COX.

Feb. 2.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber or either by bond, note or book accounts, are requested to come forward and settle them before the middle of March, as he can give no longer indulgence.

All those indebted to Lewis West, are requested to make payment to me, as I am authorized to collect his accounts, and deliver the different watches left in my hands by him.

EDW. WEST.

Lexington, Feb. 15, 1797.

6 Take Notice.

WHEREAS I am informed a certain Mr. George Adams, hatter of the town of Lexington, has taken his suits to the different court houses in this state, and sold them as my manufacturing—therefore this is to notify the public, that I intend hereafter to put my name in each of my hats to prevent the character of my shop being injured by any such person. As I intend moving shortly to Georgetown, the ticket that will be in each hat will certify that they were made in that place.

JOHN LOWREY.

THE subscriber has four thousand acres of LAND in the officers' boundary, North-west of the Ohio, obtained for his own services, two of which lies within three quarters of a mile of the Ohio, on Straight creek, emptying into the river opposite Mr. Lewis Craig's, and adjoining the lands of Stephen Southall, James Poage, David Walker and William Vance, of an early date, said to be valuable; one thousand of which I will sell on moderate terms, one moiety paid down, the other a reasonable credit given for. Any person desirous of purchasing may know the terms on application to the subscriber, who resides near Lexington.

WALKER BAYLOR.

December 1, 1796.

FOR SALE,

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF

VALUABLE LAND,

SITUATED in the counties of Franklin, Clarke, Bourbon, Madison, Madison, Lincoln, Hardin and Greene.—The taxes shall be paid, and other incumbrances discharged at the time, and in the manner prescribed by law.

The subscriber, who will hereafter reside in this town, is authorized to dispose of the above mentioned property by a power of attorney, recorded in the office of the court of appeals. As he means to practice law in the adjacent courts, persons desiring to purchase the different tracts, will have an opportunity of contracting with him at any of those places.

Charles W. Bird.

G. TROTTER and SCOTT,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

AND NOW FOR SALE,

At their Store directly opposite the market house, a large and neat

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE,

Well suited to all seasons, which they will sell on the most reduced terms, for CASH

tf

Twenty Dollars reward.

I WILL give the above reward for a Horse that strayed from one of the town lots of Lexington some time in July last, of the following description, viz. A bright bay, about fourteen hands high, eight or nine years old, very lengthy, some very remarkable white spots on his breast, neck and back; branded with D on the near buttock.—As the time for bringing the horse to the public fray-passes has elapsed, it is hoped the person who has him in custody, will deliver him to Messrs. Trotter & Scott, Lexington, or to the subscriber near Frankfort.

JOHN JAMISON.

Franklin county, March 12, 1797.

6w

BENJ. S. COX.

tf

GALLANT,

A FULL bred horse; sixteen hands high, will stand at my stable in Scott county, near Col. Johnson's mill, and cover mares at eight dollars the season, four dollars the leap, and will insure mares to be with foal for fifteen dollars, payable the first day of January next. If paid before the first day of October, I will take seven dollars for the season, or three and a half dollars for a leap. Good pasture gratis.

KOBES THOMPSON.

Orange county, Virginia.

GALLANT, a horse that Capt. Rodas Thompson purchased of me for 21 sh. cash, was got by Col. Bayler's old Gallant; old Gallant was got by the imported horse Fearnaught; his dam by the imported horse Seber John, out of an imported mare; young Gallant's dam by the Macaroni, the Macaroni by the said Fearnaught, on a full bred mare; his grand dam by Haidibair; Haidibair was got by the said Fearnaught, on a full bred mare.

GEORGE NUNAN.

N. B. Gallant is a beautiful dark bay, fully sixteen hands high, even years old; his figure is equal to any horse in this state; his color is not inferior to any horse's whatever.

G. N.

Blank Deeds for sale.

MR. BRADFORD.

I HAVE hitherto, I think, clearly shewn that FINES may be levied of common right, under the common law of England and certain statutes (made in aid of the common law) now in force in this state; and that such right has never been taken away; but on the contrary, acknowledged and sanctioned, by the Virginia acts of assembly.

Admitting then, that a citizen of Kentucky holding a legal claim to land; can, by a certain mode of conveyance, bar all others, who do not within five years come forward and assert their rights, it will bring me to the next quere I proposed for public discussion, viz. If Fines were levied and generally adopted within the state of Kentucky, what good consequences would thence arise to the citizens at large?

This question deserves serious enquiry, and after all, nothing but experience can eventually determine it. It is much easier to say how a law stands, than how it will act when put in motion. The greatest statesman will never positively assert that such a law will in its operation be productive of such consequences; if, indeed, his law is well founded, the probability is the consequences will be *well too*. So likewise, if we can discover a law in being, but which among ourselves has never operated so as to shew the consequences; yet if it is founded on undeniable principles—approved of by the best legal writers—inforced from age to age in an opulent nation, and cheerfully submitted to by all; I think sir, we may be well assured great advantages have thereby accrued to them, and similar advantages by similar means may accrue to us. There is, indeed, for it ought not to be overlooked, some, though I think no very material difference in the nature of the claims to land in England, and those in Kentucky. If the rights to land were as well ascertained here, as they are there, I should have an easy task; my doctrine of *fines* would forcibly apply as a mode of conveyance, not only to prevent disputes, but to secure to the purchasers a more sure, and at length, an indefeasible title. The good effects having been so long felt and known in England, I would with certainty say the same law when acted on, would be productive of similar effects in Kentucky. Would it be less salutary, sir, in our present situation? I think not. It appears to me, that with as much propriety, I might say, a man in a raging fever has less need of a physician, or in a violent passion less need of reason; as to say a country, situated and entangled as this is, with respect to landed property, has less need of a law, which has been adopted, approved, and found effectual in removing the very evil of which we complain. A remedy so well adapted to the disease, that when the remedy no longer existed; or, (as Lord Coke expresses it) "when the law was done away for a time, great contentions arose, and few men were sure of their possessions."

I will compare the landed claims of each country. In England no disputes ever arise, as with us, respecting boundaries; these have been long established. A dispute there is not whether one man has a better right than another, from different or adverse titles as claimants under grants from the state; but, which has the better right, as claimants under the same title, by purchase or descent. The greater number of disputes in England arise from the construction of wills; for instance—a nobleman posesses a large landed estate, he has numerous relations & friends; he makes his will, leaves his estate among them, and dies. When the will appears, each devolves anxious to claim his right, and some perhaps, more than their rights, put different constructions on the meaning of the testator. Some of them have possession; others content themselves with their right of possession, or wait some favorable contingency not provided for in the will, before they step forward & assert their claims. In this situation if one of the devisees in possession levies a *fine*, permit me, sir, to shew what advantage he thereby has over those who do not; and particularly the extra advantage to a purchaser?

In the first place, the possession is not only evidence of a claim, but, from the very nature of the case, gives him an advantage over a claimant who

is out of possession; it could not be gained without an action; doubtful as to the event, but certain as to expense, he cannot hold back longer than five years, because he has sufficient notice—every thing, therefore, conspires to persuade him to a compromise with the devisee in possession, and for a reasonable consideration to release his claim.

Secondly. When the *fine* is levied, such devisee has at least some prospect before him, of a well established right. He knows who are the claimants; who of age; who under age, &c. and what are their several pretensions—he can, by proper advice, apply himself accordingly; and on the expiration of the time, he is sure no other claimant can ever after molest him. If indeed, he is ejected by a better right, he who ejects him has in like manner a better chance of establishing that right. I am not pointing out how a man may at all events get the land he possesses, whether his own or not; but the most eligible and legal way of adjusting disputes as practised and approved in England. But where is the extra advantage to the purchaser? He proportions his payments according to the length of time which the *fine* has operated, or may have to operate, well knowing that every latent claim must in a few years be either asserted or barred, and his money laid out on a certainty.

But in what situation are those devisees who do not use this precaution; but as we do, suffer every latent claim to come forward when they may, and how they may? They are thus situated: Instead of five years, agreeable to the statute of *non-claim*; fifty years, by the English statute of limitation is allowed; within which time, possessory actions and writs of right, may be maintained while the estates of such devisees, instead of a well established right, get more and more entangled, as the claimants from descent or otherwise, get more and more changed; and as to a purchaser, he never can be better off than the devisee from whom he purchases, because the bequests in the will are to him, notice of the claims.

Let me here observe, that a principal object of the law respecting *fines*, is not only to put an end to disputes, which the word *FINES* or *FIS* signifies; but to secure to *bona fide* purchasers the land they purchase. No man, it is true, ought to sell the property of another; but if he who sells, has the legal right, admitting another has a more equitable right, yet if he who claims the equitable right suffers it to lie dormant after the actual and known transfer of the legal right more than a reasonable and sufficient length of time, for him to have come forward and assert the equitable right, surely if any one is to suffer, it should rather be he who discovers such indolence and neglect, than fall on an innocent purchaser.

I will now compare the rights of land in Kentucky, and see if they essentially differ from the rights vested in individuals in Great Britain. I think we shall find, sir, turn them as we may, no essential difference.—Like the devisees claiming under the same will, we all claim as purchasers under one and the same title. Immediately on the death of the testator (to pursue the simile) the shares vested in each devisee; so likewise (as has been well observed by an eminent attorney) on the purchase made by individuals from the state of Virginia, the right vested in each purchaser, and our patents are only evidences of the previous rights, sufficient at least to take possession of the lands called for in the grants; but like the devisees, we cannot agree among ourselves, in whom the previous rights did actually vest—the land law, if not ambiguous, is yet, from the peculiarity of our situation—the intermixed views of some—weakness or folly of others, and legal determinations; to solve the whole, as uncertain in its construction as the nobleman's will. Content upon content, is likely to ensue; if we go to law, there is no end to it! A man may be wasted on this sea of troubles—agitated by painful suspense from year to year, and if even successful so as to maintain his claims for nine and forty years, yet before the fiftieth is expired, another who claims under the seizure of his ancestors, may bring his writ of right and take it at last!

This is a short, and I think, a true statement. Of two evils, wisdom says choose the least. If the rights of infants, married women, &c. must be

guarded, and time must necessarily of common justice be given them after their disabilities are removed, to assert their claims. If we cannot jump at once into security, if even litigation itself, should move rapidly forward, and all these are unavoidable inconveniences; yet, with the prospect of future good, and that not long ere it arrives, experience, I think, sir, would soon convince us, was the law I have contemplated put in force, that it would be as far preferable to the present mode, as the devisee who in a situation far better than those who submit, like ourselves, to be agitated by various contentions, with no prospect of any end.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.

CAMILLUS.

The following extract from Hargrave's notes on Coke Littleton, will, I think, support the doctrine I have uniformly alleged—"In Glanville's time, Fines, were really amicable compositions of actual suits. But for several centuries past, fines have been only so in name, being in fact *fictional* proceedings, in order to transfer or secure real property, by a mode more efficacious than ordinary conveyances. What the superiority of a fine in this respect consists of, will best appear by stating the chief uses to which it is applied. One use of a fine is *extinguishing dormant titles*, by shortening the usual time of limitation. Fines, being agreements concerning lands or tenements solemnly made in the king's courts, were deemed to be of equal notoriety with judgments on writs of right; and therefore the common law allowed them to have the same quality of barring all who should not claim within a year and a day. The statute of 4 Hen. 7 enlarged it from a year and a day, to five years. The force of fines on the rights of strangers being thus regulated, it has been ever since a common practice to levy them merely for better guarding a title against claims, which under the common statutes of limitations, might subsist, with a right of entry for twenty years, and with a right of action for a much longer time." page 121, note 171.

LONDON, December 10.

The marquis of Bute arrived in town on Wednesday evening from the continent, and yesterday he had an interview with the secretary of state for the foreign department.

Accounts have been received in town from the Mediterranean, by the Andalusian of 74 guns, Capt. Gould, which states, that the Spanish fleet having put to sea, had met with a violent gale of wind, in which La Trinidad had run down a large frigate, and that the fleet had been dispersed—five sail had put into Minorca, and three into Carthagen, diminished, and the rest of the fleet remained unaccounted for.

December 12.

Mr. Ellis, we understand, set off this morning for Paris, he carries with him it is said, the instructions to Lord Malmesbury respecting the terms of compensation to be proposed to the Executive Directory; these instructions were finally settled at a cabinet council, held on Saturday.

Admiral Vandeput has taken two Spanish ships from the Havannah, richly laden. One of them arrived off Portsmouth on Friday evening.

December 15.

Dispatches of which the following are copies, have been received from Rob. Crauford, Esq. by the right honorable lord Greenville, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Head quarters of his royal highness the arch-duke Charles of Austria, Offenburgh, November 13, 1796.

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your lordship that official accounts were this day received, by the Arch-Duke, from General Davidovich, stating his having beaten the corps that was opposed to him, and taken 2000 prisoners.

His advanced guard has taken possession of Trente, which place, as well as the strong position behind it, were abandoned by the enemy without resistance.

I have the honor to be
Rob. CRAUFORD.
Right Hon. Lord Greenville, &c. &c.

Head-Quarters of his Royal highness the Arch-Duke Charles of Austria, Offenburgh, Nov. 13, 1796.

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your lordship, that, by a report, received by his Royal highness the Arch-Duke, from Lieutenant General Nau, governor of Mayence, it appears that the corps which had advanced to the Nahe has been obliged to fall back, and take a position behind the Seltz.

This corps consisted entirely of detachments from the garrison of Mayence, commanded by major-general Simpfhaen and Rosenbergh. The latter, with the left wing was posted on the heights of Biebelheim and Plang, to observe Creutznach; the former with the right wing, to defend the passage of Bingen. They had orders, in case of being attacked by a superior force, to retire nearer to Mayence.

This position on the right bank of the Lower Nahe is well known from the operations of last year. It is not to be maintained against an enemy of very superior force; for Creutznach lies to entirely under the hills from the left bank of the river, that the enemy is always master of that place, as was sufficiently proved by the affair of the 11th of December, 1795. On this side Creutznach, the heights are so distant from the river, that the enemy has every facility in extending themselves in front on each flank of the town; and a very inferior force take post near enough to prevent this formation.

On the 26th, generals Simpfhaen and Rosenbergh were attacked by two divisions of the army of the Sambre and Meuse. The action lasted several hours, and the enemy, notwithstanding so very great an inequality of numbers, was repulsed with considerable loss.

Early on the 27th, the French renewed the attack, and advanced in several columns from Creutznach, to turn the left of the Austrians; but the latter, by an exertion of much ability and steadiness, maintained their position. In the evening, however, the generals, in conformity to the orders mentioned above, determined on retiring behind the Seltz; and the retreat was executed with perfect order.

The loss of the Austrians on this occasion consists of 19 men killed, 214 wounded, 96 missing; the whole, 299 men and 89 horses.

The enemy's was certainly considerable; 200 of them were taken prisoners and brought into Mayence.

I am thus circumstantial in stating the particulars of this, in fact, unimportant affair, because I observe that the official reports of the army of the Sambre & Meuse, I mean the late ones, contain the most absurd exaggerations. I shall consider these reports as undervaluing of notice, were it not that those that have no other means of judging of the event of the campaign, than by comparing the accounts published by the contending armies, would be led into the most erroneous conclusions, if they give each party credit for only an equal degree of fairness in their relations.

In the enemy's official account of the affair of the 21st of last month, Nieuwied, it is represented as having been a serious and general attack; whereas it was merely undertaken for the purpose of destroying their bridge, and spreading alarm on the left bank of the Rhine. Both these objects were effected by a very insignificant force; and there was not the smallest idea of making a serious assault on the Tete-de Pont of Nieuwied. The enemy states, that besides an immense number of killed and drowned, they actually took one thousand prisoners; whereas I can assure your lordship, from the most authentic information, that the whole loss of the Austrians did not exceed 284 men.

After general Moreau's army had crossed the Rhine, two divisions were detached towards Landau, and one division of the army of the Sambre and Meuse arrived about the same time in the neighbourhood of Kayserlaugten. General Hotz was still at Schweigenheim, on the road from Speyer to Landau; his corps was not of sufficient strength to have any other object than that of spreading alarm in Lower Alsace; and it was evident, that as soon as the Rhine should again separate the main armies, the enemy must immediately become masters of the vicinity of Landau.

General Hotz, therefore on the ap-

pearance of forces, infinitely superior to his own, retired towards the entrenched camp at Mannheim, without being in the smallest degree molested by the enemy. He established the advanced posts of his left wing on the Reebach, from whence they ran along the Pletz towards Frankenthal. On the 7th instant the French attacked general Hotze's line. The principal efforts were directed against the left wing, and the fire of the artillery and small arms continued a great part of the day; but the enemy was repulsed, and general Hotze still maintaining his position in front of the entrenched camp, extending from the Reebach, by the village of Maubach to Frankenthal.

I have the honour to be,
(Signed) ROB. CRAUDFORD.

BRUSSELS, November 25

It appears that a grand operation is now on the eve of being executed. The division of general Lefebvre, amounting to 18,000 men, have effected the passage of the Rhine, and is directing its course to Andernach, to reinforce the centre of the army in the mean time, a large division is to pass the Rhine at the bridge of Neuwied, and the army of the north, which is already on the right bank, is to attack the Austrians on the Sieg. All the preparations which are making, indicate this double project. Thirty thousand rations of bread, and as many of hay & oats, are preparing at Cologne, to be sent to Mulheim. General Bournoville has arrived at Cologne.

But in the midst of these preparatives, there are several parties for the purpose of concluding an armistice on the Rhine. The Austrian general Kray, and the republican Bernadotte, have had a new conference on the subject of a suspension of arms, which was first proposed by the French generals.

At the end of this conference, general Worneck, who commands on the Lower Rhine, dispatched a courier to the Archduke Charles and general Bournoville sent Mr. Luyr, the commissary at war, to Paris with secret instructions.

Mrs. Walb's School

FOR the education of little Misses in reading and needle work, will commence on the first Monday in April next.
Lexington, March 22, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE partnership between Peter January Thomas January and Peter January, jun. trading under the firm of

PETER JANUARY, jun. & Co. was dissolved, by mutual consent, the first of June last, and the books and papers thereof placed in the hands of Thomas January, for adjustment. This subscriber therefore now earnestly requests such persons as are indebted to the said co-partnership, to make immediate payment of their respective balances, in order that he may be enabled to discharge the debts due by the said firm.

THOS. JANUARY.

March 22, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the late William Tandy, are hereby called on for payment; and those having any claims, are desired to exhibit them without delay, properly authenticated to the EXECUTORS.

Fayette, March 21, 1797.

For sale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND:

ONE tract lying in the county of Campbell, on the waters of Locust creek, containing 2699 acres. One tract lying on Long Lick creek, a branch of Rough creek, Hardin county, about seven miles from Hardin settlement, containing 2532 acres.

The above lands will be disposed of on moderate terms; one half of the purchase money to be paid down, for the other a credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Robt. Craddock in Danville, or JOHN W. HOLT, atty. in fact for THOS. HOLT.

For sale,

A public auction, at twelve o'clock, on Wednesday the 29th instant, the HOUSE adjacent to the lands of Mr. John Maxwell, lately used as a place of worship, and known by the name of Mount Zion meeting house. The terms will be made known at the time of sale, by WILLIAM GIBSON, and ELIJAH POAGE.

N. B. The house to be taken away by the purchaser.

FLAG OF TRUCE,

A BEAUTIFUL DAPPLE GRAY,

NOW four years old, fifteen hands and an inch high, will stand the ensuing season at my house on Cann run, Scott county, three miles from Georgetown, and will cover mares at Two Dollars the Leap, Four Dollars the Season, or Eight Dollars for Insurance.

FLAG OF TRUCE was got by old Tippecanoe, of my noted gray mare Clarissa; Clarissa's blood and form is unexceptionable.

A. BUFORD.

LEXINGTON:

Wednesday, March 22, 1797.

In the London Morning Herald, we find the following article extracted from a French paper called L'Ame des Loix.

Leyden, November 7.
In the fitting of the Batavian National Convention of the 2d. A letter was read from Citizen Noel, Minister of the French Republic, by which, on the part of the Executive Directory, he makes the following communication: "That as the negotiation commenced with Lord Malmesbury at Paris, appeared to have a tendency to a general Peace; and as the Directory in all the treaties hitherto concluded, had constantly at heart the interests of the Batavian Republic, they invited the National Assembly to name a person invested with the necessary power to conduct the interests of the Batavian Republic, in the present negotiation."

"The letter adds, that in such circumstances the two republics ought to assist each other mutually by councils as well as actions, and it was therefore wished that the person appointed for this important purpose, might repair as speedily as possible to Paris."

"It was decreed that the commission for Foreign Affairs should answer the letter; and at the same time known to Mr. Noel, that the persons nominated and authorized for this purpose, were Citizens Lefebvre, Paister and Meyear, who are already at Paris."

Upon the above it is obvious to remark that whatever may be thought of the sentiments contained in the official correspondence between Lord Malmesbury and Charles de la Croix, it is really the opinion of the Directory, that peace will probably ensue from the present negotiation.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, by the Reverend James Moore, Dr. F. RIDGLEY of this place, to Miss SHORT, sister to Major Short, of Woodford county.

HENRY COONES, COPPERSMITH,

INFORMS his friends, and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in all its various branches, eight miles east from Lexington and about a quarter of a mile from the road to Strode's station, near Mr. Edis's tavern; where he intends to work on the lowest terms and in the best manner. He having been supplied by some, that he is the same person who worked in Lexington, of the name of Coones; he wishes to inform them that he is not the man—and in order to enable them to know the difference, they need only examine the quality and prices of work.

Taken up by the subscriber, on Lubulgrud, a black mare, judged to be 3 years old last spring, about thirteen and a half hands high, a small star in her forehead, branded on the left thigh E. G. appraised to 131. 10c.
WILLIAM HAZLERIG.

January 24th, 1797.

Taken up by the subscriber, living on Cann run, near Capt. Robert Maxwell's, a bay mare, about thirteen and a half hands high, 6 years old, neither docked nor branded, just before appraised to ten pounds.

ABRAHAM MINNIER.

December 5.

Ten Dollars reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable in Lexington; early last evening, a bright bay HORSE, five years old, fourteen and a half hands high, branded JC or JG (I am not certain which) some saddle spots, I do not recollect any other other mark; paces and trots, if led up to a log or stump will stop upon it if within his reach, he was purchased last week of a Mr. Gift of Franklin county. The above reward will be given for the thief if brought to justice, or five dollars for the horse on his being delivered to

BEN. STOUT.

March 14, 1797.

M'Gure & Connelly,

TAILORS.

Take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have just commenced business in the house opposite Mr. Bradford's printing office, in this place where those who please to favor them with their custom, shall have their work done in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice.

Lexington, March 2.

Six Dollars Reward.

LOST from the plantation of Mr. Leonard La Young, near Bryant's station, a black HORSE, five years old, fifteen hands high, trot, branded with O I believe on his ear buttock, and a scar on his hip.

G. PENDERGRASS.

Lexington.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the commissioners appointed by the court of Bourbon county, agreeable to an act of Assembly entitled 'an act to ascertain the boundaries of land, and for other purposes,' will attend the 14 day of April next, on Silas's run, near the forks, to prove the calls in an entry made on a treasury warrant in the names of George and Samuel Givens, on a Buffalo road leading from Russell's station to McClelland's fort, including a tree marked G. B. which runs along the forks of Silas's run, where I will attend with certain witnesses, in order to perpetrate testimony, to establish the calls in said entry, and do such other things as may appear necessary.

SAMUEL GIVENS.

March 3, 1797.

Notice.

WHEREAS, on the first day of April 1783, Joseph Farrow enters 1000 acres of land on the fourth side of the north fork of Licking, at the mouth of a small creek, on the lower side to include his improvements. Also, enters 500 acres by virtue of a treasury warrant, on the waters of the north fork of Licking, joining his preemption on the south-east side. And whereas, the proof of the said improvements depends on the oaths of persons now living, this is therefore, to notify all whom these presents may concern, that I shall on the 18th of April next, attend at the mouth of Farrow's creek, with the commissioners appointed by the court of Mason county, with sundry witnesses, to perpetuate the spot where the said improvement stood, and do such other things in the premises, as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

JOSEPH FARROW, jun.
Heir of Joseph Farrow dec'd. d.
March 3, 1797.

All persons indebted to the estate of Richard Abbot dec. are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands; to bring in their accounts properly authenticated, and I am ready to settle with them.

JONATHAN NIXON, Exor.

March 9, 1797.

A CAUTION.

I GAVE my bond to a certain Armistead Churchill, in the year 1785 or 1786, for a large sum of money, it being the balance for a tract of land I purchased of him in the county of Fauquier, and state of Virginia, previous to his emigrating to the state of Kentucky—I have fully discharged the bond and every claim he had against me—I therefore forward any person from taking an assignment of the said bond as I am determined not to pay it a second time.

William Stanton.

November 21, 1796.

I WILL attend on the thirtieth day of this month, if fair, if not, next fair day, with commissioners appointed by the county court of Shelby, under an act entitled 'an act to ascertain the boundaries of land, and for other purposes,' at the tree called for in George May's entry of 700 acres made 4th of May 1780 on part of a treasury warrant No. 4210, between Clear creek and Gift's fork, about 4 miles S. E. of the painted stone, to include Squire Boone's name cut on a tree at a spring on the forks of the branch that makes into the creek," then and there to perpetuate the testimony of certain witnesses tending to establish the calls of said locations, & do such other acts as may be necessary to establish said claim.

THOMAS CARNEAL.

March 7, 1797.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST in Lexington, at February court, two books of accounts kept for the Livery stable in said town. Whoever delivers said books to Col. Trotter in Lexington, or the subscriber shall receive the above reward.

JOHN KENNEDY.

March 14.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Washington, on Monday the 14th day of April next, at the house of John Farley on the head of Hardin's creek to establish the calls made in an entry of two thousand acres on which said Farley lives, by Thomas Prather, dec. which calls are two cabins one built by said Thomas Prather, & the other by said John Farley, and do such other things as may be needful and agreeable to law, for the heirs of said Prather.

THOMAS FREEMAN

February 20 1797

[By order of the Trustees.]

Extract from an act for the better regulation of the town of Lexington, and for other purposes. [Dec. 1796.]

"Be it enacted that from and after the first day of March next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons residing within the bounds of the in and out lots of the town of Lexington, owners of any swine, to suffer the same to go at large within the said bounds—and if any such swine shall be found running or going at large within the same, it shall be lawful for the said trustees, or any person appointed by them, to take up and sell such swine, for running at large. And the said trustees shall appropriate the proceeds of such sales, to repairing the streets and highways of said town. Provided always, that the provisions in this act contained, shall not extend to persons driving swine from one plantation to another, through the said town, and bounds aforesaid, or in order to sell the same. And if any swine, not the property of an inhabitant of said said town, shall be taken up and sold by virtue of this act, the said trustees, upon proof thereof being made, shall pay to the owner of said swine, the price for which the same was sold."

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Bourbon county, about 5 miles from Paris, near Martin's tavern, on the road leading to Limestone, a black negro woman named LETT, well made, a very artful sensible woman, has lost some of her toes, was with child when she went away, supposed to have it about Christmas. It is expedient she has got a pass and will attempt to pass for a free woman, as it is supposed she was persuaded away by some of her acquaintances near Lexington. Whoever takes up said negro and secures her so that I get her, shall receive Twenty Dollars reward and all reasonable charges by me.

N. B. All persons are forewarned from harboring said negro, as they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

O. M.

Oct. 15, 1795.

*2w

NOTICE.

pointed by the court of Madison county, will meet on the 11th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the Rock lick, on the old trace leading from Boonborough to the Hazle patch, to take the deposition of certain witnesses, and perpetuate their testimony, in order to establish an entry of five hundred acres of land, made in the name of Thomas Gunnell, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary to establish said claim, and others depending thereon.

March 13, 1797.



To be sold for Cash,

At public sale, on Saturday the 25th instant, at Mr. Innis B. Breda's house.

THE STONE HOUSE.

Formerly the property of the late firm of Innis and Brydon, and now occupied by Messrs. Samuel Price & Co.—By order of the assignees.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

March 13, 1797.

TAKEN up by the subscriber Lincoln county one bay mare 6 years old, 14 hands & a half high, 2 white feet, some white hairs in her forehead, no brand perceivable; the said mare had a fix falling bell on, and brought out of the wilderness appraised to 131. 60c.

ANTHONY OWSLEY.

August 10 1796.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near Strode's station, Clarke county, a dark bay Horse, about fifteen hands high, a blaze face, both hind feet and the off fore foot white, no brand a bout nine or ten years old, appraised to 141.

AISO, a dark bay Mare, about fifteen years old, branded, but not legible, three white feet, about thirteen hands and a half high, appraised to 61.

Enos Hardin.

N. B. The horse had on an old bell tied on with a rope.

Taken up by the subscriber,

on North Elkhorn, Fayette county, near the Scott line, a black Mare, fourteen hands three inches high seven years old, some few saddle marks, big with colt, one hind foot white, appraised to 281.

Samuel Beauchamp.



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

DULL TIMES.

NO business stirring—all things at a stand,
People complain they have no cash in hand;
Dull times!—re-echoes now from every quarter,
Even from the father to the son and daughter.
Merchants cry out, no money to be had,
Retailers say, the times are very bad;
Mechanics work but they can get no pay,
Beaux dress elegant, and ladies too are gay.
Cash very scarce,—plenty added thrice a week
Bainets in dull—amusements fill the folk.
Some live away, and then perhaps they fail,
While many run in debt, and go to jail.
The females must have ribbons, gaule and lace,
And paint boules to smooth a wrinkled face.
Short wait, light gown, court dress & new fall;
Dull times indeed in friend!—there is no cash.
The bucks will dress genteel—go to the play,
Sit up all night and lie in bed all day;
Powder an empty pate, look frank and prim,
Follow each trill, fashion or odd whim.
Four shillings then will buy a good fat goose,
While turkeys too are offered fit for use;
The tradesman must have with beef & veal
Or else he cannot make a hearty meal.
Are there but times when perfumery will prosper?
To follow fashions and delight in dress?
No: times are good, but people are to blame,
Who spend too much and justly merit shame.

THAT BEAUTIFUL HORSE CALLED

Nebuchadnezzar.

A Full half Dray, will stand at my stable, at the sign of the Indian King, on main street, Lexington; he is a beautiful black, mixed with a little gray, four years old, about fifteen hands one inch high; his father was a full Dray of the largest size (who was imported by General Williams, Baltimore) his dam a full blooded imported English mare.

Nebuchadnezzar will stand at five dollars the season, payable in merchantable produce, delivered in Lexington. Any gentleman who may choose to feed mares any distance, may have pasturage at three shillings per week during the season, but I will not be liable for escapes or accidents.

G. ADAMS.

March 1, 1797.

FRESH GOODS.

Just received and now opened, by
JAMES TROTTER,
At his Store in Lexington,
A large and general assortment of
Merchandise.

Which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash and Country made Linen and Sugar.

March 10.

FOR SALE,

400 Acres of Military Land,
LYING in the county of Clarke, about twelve miles from Lexington on the main road leading from thence to Clarke court house, adjoining the land of Hubbard Taylor. This land lies well, is all of the first quality, and of indisputable title—a deed of general warranty will be given. Any person inclined to see it will be gratified by Mr. Taylor. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. Joseph Colby in Lexington or to Capt. Richard Terrell on Beargrass.

David Fontaine.
Jefferson, March 5, 1797.

THIS is to inform the public, that a Survey made upon a Military warrant, in the name of John Cook, upon the North fork of Goose creek, in the South branch of Harrods creek, containing five hundred acres, joining the lands of Abraham Hite, is sold to us, and conveyed by deed, in consequence of a patent issued by the State of Virginia to the said John Cook and as the said land is about as large as improved, we hereby require all persons having any claim to the said land, to make them known, that we may be enabled to improve the same.

SAMUEL TWEED.
AMON FONTAINE.
March 9, 1797.

The Fayette Troop of Light-Infantry, are requested to meet on their usual grounds, on the 25th inst., with their powder, which they can be supplied with, at the Store of Seitz & Lumsden.

By order of the Captain.

NOTICE, to those whom it may concern.—That whereas I have purchased of Richard Chimoweth of Jefferson county, an arbitration bond on Col. Wm. Fleming of Virginia, and have given him in exchange, my due bill for fifty-six pounds in merchandise; but have been credibly informed of since, that there is a deception in the bond, this is to forewarn any person from trading for or taking an assignment on the said due-bill, as I am determined not to discharge it until I hear to the contrary.

JOHN CLAY.
THE partnership of M'Conn & Cattleman is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, as no further indulgence can now be given. The books are in the hands of James M'Conn.
Lexington, August 13, 1796.

A STORE will be continued by the subscriber, in the house lately occupied by M'Conn and Cattleman, where he means to sell on low terms.
JAMES M'CONN.
Lexington, August 13, 1796.

PANTALOON,

THE celebrated Foal getter, now in high perfection, eight years old, fifteen hands three inches high, will stand at my stable, in Fayette county, five miles from Lexington, near Maj. Morrison's on Hickman, to cover mares at Two Dollars the single leap, Four Dollars the season, or Five Dollars in produce. Nine Dollars for insurance.

P. Le Grand.

PANTALOON is a dapple gray, was begotten by Pantaloona, who was imported by Alexander Donald Esq. the dam of Young Pantaloona was begotten by Don Carlos, out of a mare belonging to Wm. Fitzhugh of Chatham, whose sire was old Fearnought, her dam Mr. Carter Braxton's well known mare Kitty Fisher; Don Carlos's sire was the noted imported horse Figure; his dam, I have been well informed, was Dr. Hamilton's running mare Primrose.

The original of the above pedigree I have from under the hand of Beverly Randolph, late governor of Virginia.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS several tracts of Land in different parts of Kentucky, for sale, which he will dispose of reasonably.

JOHN CLAY.
Lexington, 14 August, 1796.

Wanted to Hire.

A number of able bodied men to manage boats to New-Orleans;

To whom generous wages will be given.—Enquire at the Store of Sam. Price & Co. or R. Elliot & Co.

Just Arrived at LimeStone, And will be opened in the course of the ensuing week, at the subscriber's Store in Lexington, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Suited to the present and approaching season;

Which will be sold, wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms for cash, or the following articles of produce: flour, kiln-dried indian meal, hemp, wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, bacon, butter in firkins, tallow, whiskey, peach brandy, feathers, bee-wax, country made sugar and linen, or any other articles of produce that can be made to answer the Orleans market.

SAM. PRICE, & Co.
Feb. 18, 1797.

A House and Lot for sale.

IN Lexington on Main street, a little below Doctor Downings: the lot contains 26 feet front and back to Short street, with a hewn log-house 18 by 16 feet with a good stone chimney, and a good spring just before the door. The lot is well enclosed with a good post and rail fence. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

I. C. SP. **JOHN A. SHAW.**

TO BE LET

FOR the term of three years, the Plantation I formerly lived on, situate in the county of Mercer and on Chaplain's fork (between widow Harbington's and Thomas Harbington's) on the road leading from the Knob lick to Bairdstown—near sixty acres well cleared, fifteen of which are set with timothy grass, four acres of an apple and peach orchard, with necessary buildings, and an excellent spring—for terms apply to Samuel Ewing Esq. living near the premises.

W. M. M'BRYERS.
THIS is to inform the public, that Fulfilling and Dying in its various branches is carried on by the subscriber, in Fayette county near Todd's ferry on the Kentucky river—all those who will please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the neatest and best manner and on the shortest notice.

Woolen Cotton or linen thread dyed blue or green.
JOHN M'MILLIN.
N. B. he takes in cloth at Capt. Sharp's, in Woodford the first Tuesday in every month; also in Lexington at C & H. Curtner's the second Tuesday in every month.

Woodford September Court of Quarter Sessions 1796.

Ezekiel Haydon, } Complainants,
Thomas Haydon. }

AGAINST
Thomas Jennings, } Defendants,
Thomas Allen &c. }

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Thomas Allen not having entered his appearance, and given security, according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, do appear here on the first Tuesday in February next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the door of Clear creek meeting house, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the court house in the town of Versailles.

(Copy.) Teite

Rowl. Thomas, D.C.

20 STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM Mr. Haydon's near Frankfort, on the night of the 17th of last month, a dark bay HORSE, rising 15 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, if any brands I have forgot them, he is on one of his fore legs from his ankle down, very gay, a lump on his back, about the size of a hen egg, occasioned by an old hurt, but now perfectly well—he trots and canters tolerable well, but when trotting, rises rather low behind, paces some, rife well before, though carries his head low. I am told there was a man passed through Shelbyville the next morning after the horse was missing, on such a horse, and from the circumstance, I am induced to believe he was on him. If any one will bring the said horse to me in Washington county, or secure him so that I get him, shall be handsomely rewarded, and doubly for the thief.

MATTHEW WALTON.
December 15, 1796.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the line between Shelby and Franklin, on the 3d of October last, a bay horse, about 14 & a half hands high, a natural trotter, both hind feet white and part of his fore feet, a large star in his forehead, his right eye is what is called a glass eye, his mane lies most to the near side, he is about 8 years old. Any person that has taken up said horse, and will deliver him to Maj. James Lemon in Georgetown, shall receive me above reward.

WILLIAM LEMON.
March 13, 1797.

Wanted to Hire,

SEVERAL ABLE BODIED MEN, TO WORK IN A BRICK YARD,

WHO shall receive good treatment, and generous wages.—White men, or those accustomed to working in a brick yard will be preferred Apply to **JOHN BOB.**
Lexington, Feb. 25.

Richard Coleman,

TAKES this method of returning, his grateful thanks to his former customers; and begs leave to inform them and the public in general, that he has removed to that commodious house lately occupied by Capt. Walker Baylor, on Short street, in this place; where he will continue to keep good entertainment for man and horse. He would wish to take a few genteel boarders.

Lexington, March 6.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE just received and are now opening at their Store in Lexington, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

WHICH they will sell low for Cash, Hemp, Wheat, Buttery, Hog's Lard, Tobacco, Tallow and Tar; all which they will give the thickest price for at their Store in Lexington Cypharsina, E. Winters's Mills at the mouth of Tate's Creek, or any Ware House on the Kentucky River.

MOODY & DOWNING
December 19, 1796.

NEW ORLEANS.

THE Subscribers will engage a number of Able Bodied MEN, to conduct their Boats to New Orleans. Liberal wages will be given—Apply to **SATZ & LUMAS.**
A generous price will be given for clean WHEAT, HEMP, and TALLOW, in Massachussets. Apply as above.
Lexington, November 25.

Woodford September Court of Quarter Sessions 1796.

John Davis, Complainant,

AGAINST
Spencer & Uriah } Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first Tuesday in February next, and answer the bill of the complainant: and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the door of Clear creek meeting house, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the court house in the town of Versailles.

(Copy.) Teite

Rowl. Thomas, D.C.

Woodford September Court of Quarter Sessions 1796.

John Jackson, Complainant,

AGAINST
John Britcoe, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state—on the motion of the complainant, by his attorney, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next February court, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the Clear creek meeting house, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the court house in the town of Versailles.

(Copy.) Teite

Rowl. Thomas, D. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING engaged a workman from Philadelphia, perfectly acquainted with manufacturing Cordage in all its different branches, is determined to engage exclusively in that business; he will therefore give the highest price for good well chosen HEMP and TALLOW, and generous wages to all such TOWNMEN who may wish to come out well recommended for their fidelity and industry. He would also wish to take a number of boys from twelve to fifteen years of age, as APPRENTICES to the said business, who shall be well clothed and comfortably boarded in the family of Mr. Dodge the manager, who has come forward highly recommended as a man of character, and perfectly well acquainted with the management of a rope walk, and who has lately taken into partnership. As this project of manufacture will probably be continued and greatly extended in the western country, and as it is an early and decent employment, it is hoped that many will be disposed to take in it a useful branch of industry.

THOMAS HART.
CASH will also be given for quantity of HEMP SEED of the high year's growth.
March 18, 1797.